

DESCRIPTIONS
 OF THE
NEW GENERA AND SPECIES OF PHYTOPHAGOUS COLEOPTERA
 obtained by M^r H.-L. ANDREWES and M^r T.-R.-D. BELL
 at the Nilgiri Hills and Kanara
 by **Martin Jacoby.**

Through the kindness of M. H.-E. Andrewes I received a large number of *Phytophaga* which were obtained by his nephew M^r H.-L. Andrewes in the Nilgiri Hills and some others collected by M^r T.-R.-D. Bell at Kanara in the Bombay Presidency.

The Nilgiri Hill species are very interesting and for the most part new to science; they were obtained at an average height of 5,000 ft. those at Kanara at about 3,000 ft. The number of new species shows how much there is yet to be done in those parts and others of India before we can hope to have even an approximate idea of its fauna.

I have added a few other species from my collection from other parts of India but when the locality is not given, the Nilgiri Hills are in all instances the « *habitat* » where the specimens were obtained. The types and cotypes of all are contained in the collection of M^r H.-E. Andrewes and that of my own.

LEMA NILGIRIENSIS sp. n.

Metallic dark blue, the antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi black, thorax not tuberculate anteriorly, the disc with two rows of punctures, the anterior parts irregularly punctured laterally, elytra with deep basal depression, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices not convex, the ninth row of punctures entire.

Length 4 mill.

Head deeply constricted behind the eyes, the extreme base (when visible) marked with rufous, the vertex convex, with a short central groove, the space near the eyes rugosely punctured, the latter deeply notched, elytra with joint two, three and fourth gradually lengthened, the basal joint metallic blue, the others black; thorax not longer than broad, strongly constricted at the sides, the basal sulcus deep, placed immediately below the middle, the space below the sulcus impunctate, the disc with two rows of comparatively strong punctures, others are placed near the anterior angles, scutellum subquadrate; elytra with a short but deep depression below the base near the suture, strongly and regularly punctate-striate, the

punctures not closely placed, the striæ of equal distance, the posterior portion less strongly punctured, the interstices flat throughout, the lateral margin thickened and accompanied by a row of deep punctures; below bluish black, clothed with fine whitish pubescence.

This little species is closely allied to *L. cyanea* Fab. and *L. atrocaerulea* Clark. but is distinguished from the first named by the shape of the thorax which is not tuberculate in front and by the absence of the anterior sulcus, from *L. atrocaeruleus* the present species differs in the punctuation of the thorax and by its smaller size.

LEMA ANDREWESI sp. n.

Below black, above cupreous, æneous or metallic blue, the antennæ and legs flavous, thorax subquadrate, finely punctured at the disc, elytra with a deep basal depression, finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat, the ninth row entire.

Length 5 mill.

Head elongate, constricted behind the eyes, the vertex impunctate, with two fulvous spots placed on an elevation divided by a groove, eyes large, deeply triangularly notched, antennæ short and robust, fulvous, the third and fourth joint equal, one half longer than the second, terminal joints distinctly thickened; thorax as long as broad, deeply constricted at the sides, and connected with the basal sulcus, the disc with some rows of fine punctures at the middle and some others near the anterior angles, the latter rounded, scutellum black, elytra with a deep basal depression, regularly and finely punctate-striate, the punctures distantly placed and fine at the apex, those within the depression, larger, the interstices flat and impunctate, only the outer one near the apex raised, shoulders prominent, below black, the abdomen with very short pubescence, legs flavous or fulvous, the claws piceous.

A graceful little species of different hues, but distinguished by the produced head, the fulvous spots at the vertex, flattened elytral interstices and the fulvous legs.

ZEUGOPHORA INDICA sp. n.

Pale fulvous, finely pubescent, thorax produced at the sides into a large tubercle, finely punctured, elytra strongly and closely punctured and pubescent, tibiæ strongly curved.

Length 5 mill.

Head constricted behind the eyes, impunctate, eyes large, rather

deeply notched, palpi rather long, antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, flavous, the third and fourth joint elongate, nearly equal, the following ones short, thickened; thorax short and transverse, without lateral margins, the sides strongly produced anteriorly into a round tubercle, the surface finely punctured and pubescent, scutellum small; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, rather closely and strongly punctured, clothed with fulvous pubescence, the apex of each elytron subtruncate, below pale fulvous, finely pubescent, the femora thickened, the intermediate and the posterior tibiæ strongly curved at the apex, rather thick, tarsi broad, claws appendiculate.

Hab. Nilgiris (my collection).

The single specimen which I possess of this species does not seem to differ structurally sufficiently to warrant its generic separation from the European species, the head is a little more produced and the palpi are more slender, that is all, the invisible prosternum and the length of the first abdominal segment agrees entirely with the genus. Another evidently distinct species was obtained by M. Andrewes which I name

ZEUGOPHORA ANDREWESI sp. n.

Fulvous, the antennæ (the basal joint excepted), the breast and the legs black, thorax subquadrate, the sides moderately tuberculate, the posterior tibiæ strongly curved.

Length 4 mill.

Smaller than the preceding species, the antennæ black as well as the breast and the legs, the thorax much longer and not so strongly tuberculate, the last abdominal segment and the pygidium are likewise black. A single specimen is before me.

PSEUDOLEMA gen. n.

General appearance and characters of *Lema*, the head not constricted behind without ocular or other grooves, eyes small and entire, very widely separated, antennæ short and stout, the basal joints submoniliform, the others subcylindrical, robust; thorax subcylindrical, not constricted at the sides and without sulcus; elytra punctate-striate. This genus cannot be identified with *Lema* on account of the simple not sulcate head, the small and entire eyes and the shape of the thorax, its affinities are more those of *Zeugophora* and *Syneta*; the claws are simple and although closely approached at the base are not united there, the anterior cavities are closed.

PSEUDOLEMA SUTURALIS sp. n.

Pale testaceous, the head finely pubescent, with æneous gloss, thorax closely and strongly punctured, elytra very strongly punctate-striate, with a sutural fusco-æneous band not extending to the apex.

Length 4 mill.

Head longer than broad, of equal width, the neck more or less dark æneous, the other part paler with a slight metallic lustre, finely and somewhat rugosely punctured and clothed with short pubescence, the space between the antennæ raised into a feeble tubercle, antennæ short and robust, dark fulvous, the basal three joints submoniliform of nearly equal length, the others longer than broad, subcylindrical; thorax slightly narrowed near the base and at the apex, subcylindrical, without lateral margins, the disc rather strongly and closely punctured, the interstices somewhat wrinkled, scutellum æneous; elytra of a greenish testaceous, strongly punctate-striate, very feebly depressed below the base, the striæ closely placed, the interstices near the apex, convex, the suture with an obscure æneous rather broad band not quite extending to the apex, below and the legs testaceous.

Two exactly similar specimens were obtained by M^r Andrewes.

CHYTHRINÆ.

DIAPROMORPHA INDICA sp. n.

Black, densely pubescent below, the tibiæ and tarsi obscure fulvous, thorax finely punctate, elytra strongly punctured, the apex nearly impunctate, fulvous, a transverse narrow band below the middle, black.

Length 6 mill.

Subcylindrical, the head finely and closely pubescent between the eyes, black, antennæ not extending to the base of the thorax, the lower three joints fulvous, the fourth and following, transverse, thorax subcylindrical, strongly narrowed anteriorly when seen from above, the sides rounded, the median lobe of the basal margin rather pointed, the surface black, shining, extremely minutely and closely punctured, scutellum black, elytra with strongly developed lateral lobes, closely and strongly punctured, fulvous or flavous with a transverse black band near the apex which is slightly narrowed at the suture; under side densely clothed with yellowish pubescence, the tibiæ and tarsi more or less fulvous.

Hab. Kanara.

A species allied to *D. turcica* Fab. but the thorax entirely black, the elytra without a basal and subapical spot and the posterior black band placed further down near the apex.

CLYTHRA FLAVOTIBIALIS sp. n.

Dark greenish blue, the basal joints of the antennæ and the tibiæ and tarsi flavous, thorax impunctate, elytra very finely punctured, fulvous, each with a round spot before the middle and a transverse band below the latter, metallic greenish.

Length 6 mill.

Head very finely transversely and longitudinally strigose and punctured, triangularly depressed between the eyes, metallic green, labrum fulvous, antennæ black, the lower four joints flavous, the fourth and following ones transverse, thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the posterior angles obtuse, the median lobe nearly straight, the surface impunctate, shining, metallic green, scutellum impunctate, metallic green; elytra subcylindrical very finely and irregularly punctured, fulvous, with a round metallic greenish spot placed before the middle near the suture and a transverse band below the middle, its anterior edge deeply concave, the band not extending to either margin; under side bluish black, pubescent, the coxæ, the tibiæ and tarsi flavous, the latter broad and short.

Hab. Pondicherry, India (my collection).

I only know a single specimen of this species, well distinguished by its system of coloration.

GYNANDROPHTHALMA IMITANS sp. n.

Narrow and elongate, flavous, vertex of the head, the antennæ, breast and the tarsi black, thorax impunctate, with a central black spot, scutellum black, elytra finely and irregularly punctured, flavous, narrowly margined with black.

Length 3 mill.

Head impunctate, black at the vertex, very shining, the lower portion and the labrum flavous, without impressions, the clypeus bounded above by a feeble groove, antennæ black, the lower three joints flavous, the fourth and following joints strongly transversely serrate; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, slightly narrowed towards the apex, the surface impunctate, flavous, the middle with a subquadrate black spot, scutellum very large, black, its apex pointed; elytra parallel, finely and irregularly punctured, flavous, the suture (to a very slight extend)

and the sides more broadly, black, the extreme lateral margins of the ground colour; breast black, legs flavous, the apex of the tibiae and the tarsi black, the latter rather short and stout.

Of almost exactly similar coloration as *G. striatipennis* but the thorax without sulci, the elytra irregularly punctured and the general size smaller.

GYNANDROPTHALMA NILGIRIENSIS sp. n.

Flavous, antennæ and sides of the breast blackish, thorax impunctate, flavous, scutellum black, elytra finely semipunctate-striate, flavous, a broad sutural band and a narrower lateral one not extending to the base and apex, black.

Length. 4 mill.

Head impunctate, flavous, finely transversely grooved between the eyes, the latter nearly entire, large, antennæ very short, black, the lower three joints flavous, fourth and following joints transversely widened but not serrate; thorax strongly transverse, the sides feebly rounded anteriorly, the surface entirely impunctate, feebly impressed in front of the median lobe, the latter straight, scarcely produced, scutellum black, broad, its apex pointed, elytra finely and rather obsoletely punctured, flavous, with a very broad sutural band, widened towards the apex and angulate, the sides with another narrower band below the base and not extending to the apex, under side and legs flavous, the breast blackish, the metatarsus as long as the following two joints together.

Two exactly similar specimens are before me.

GYNANDROPTHALMA STRIATIPENNIS sp. n.

Head metallic green, antennæ and the breast black, thorax impunctate, fulvous with a central greenish patch, elytra punctate-striate, flavous, the suture and the sides greenish black (♂) or entirely metallic green (♀).

Length 3-4 mill.

♂. Head impunctate, obsoletely transversely grooved between the eyes, the clypeus with two foveæ and a flavous spot near its apex, labrum fulvous, antennæ black, the lower three joints more or less fulvous, the fourth and the following joints transverse; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the posterior angles obtuse, the disc strongly transversely sulcate anteriorly and to a less extent near the base at each side, the latter flavous, the middle occupied by a triangular metallic green spot, entirely impunctate, scutellum metallic green; elytra with regular rows of

strong punctures, the disc flavous, the margins metallic green; under side clothed with white silky pubescence, the breast blackish, the abdomen fulvous as well as the legs, the femora at the middle and the tibiæ at the apex greenish, tarsi comparatively short, the first joint twice as long as the second one.

The female is larger, the central green thoracic patch is also much wider and of subquadrate shape, the elytra are entirely metallic greenish or blue and the punctures are much finer; in all other respect there is no difference and I have no doubt about the two forms being the sexes; the species is well distinguished by the bisulcate thorax and the system of coloration.

GYNANDROPTHALMA SIKKIMIA sp. n.

Below black, above pale fulvous, the antennæ (the basal joints excepted) and the tarsi black, head and thorax impunctate, elytra finely and closely punctured.

Length 6 mill.

Elongate and subcylindrical, the head with a small central fovea, impunctate, clypeus subtriangularly emarginate in front, antennæ extending to the base of the thorax, black, the lower three joints flavous, eyes very large; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the posterior angles distinct, the surface impunctate, with about five very obsolete fuscous spots, scutellum pointed at the apex, elytra rather strongly lobed at the shoulders, rather closely and finely punctured, below black, as well as the tarsi, legs flavous.

Hab. Sikkim (my collection).

Allied to *G. chrysomeloides* Lac. but larger; the elytra not punctate-striate and the tarsi black; I possess two exactly similar specimens of this species.

GYNANDROPTHALMA OPACIPENNIS sp. n.

Black, clothed with silvery pubescence below, above fulvous, terminal joints of the antennæ fuscous, thorax impunctate, elytra subopaque, scarcely perceptibly punctured, the shoulders with a small black spot.

Length 5 lines.

Head impunctate, the clypeus separated at the sides by a very obsolete triangular depression, labrum piceous, antennæ extending to the base of the thorax, fuscous, the lower three joints flavous, thorax twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the surface entirely impunctate, flavous, shining, scutellum pointed, elytra

subcylindrical, microscopically punctured, below black, the legs fulvous, rather long, the first joint of the anterior tarsi in the male, elongate, the second, one half shorter.

Hab. Kanara (collect. H. E. Andrewes and my own).

Smaller than the preceding species, the elytra of opaque colour and nearly obsoletely punctured, with a humeral spot, the anterior tarsi elongate.

ASPIDOLOPHA AENEICOLLIS sp. n.

Below black, pubescent, head and thorax greenish æneous, rugosely punctured, scutellum carinate, elytra strongly semipunctate-striate, flavous, the sutural and lateral margins and a humeral spot piceous, legs flavous, base of the femora piceous.

Length 4 mill.

Head closely and strongly rugose, greenish, opaque, the clypeus shining and sparingly punctured, eyes widely separated, feebly notched at the lower margin, labrum piceous, antennæ scarcely extending to the base of the thorax, black, the lower three joints more or less fulvous below, the fourth and the following joints transversely subquadrate; thorax twice as broad as long, slightly depressed at the sides, the lateral margins rounded, the median lobe feebly produced and straight, the angles rather obtuse, the surface rugosely punctured, the punctures deep and sometimes confluent, the interstices reticulate, near the middle at each side a small, more or less distinct smooth tubercle may be seen, scutellum greenish, pubescent at the base, very broad, the apex carinate; elytra parallel, elongate, strongly and rather closely punctured in very irregular rows, the basal lobe at the shoulders strongly produced, the disc flavous, the sides from below the base to below the middle and a narrow sutural band piceous, a small spot on the shoulders, greenish; below black, closely pubescent, legs flavous, the femora more or less piceous at the base, the metatarsus not much longer than the second joint.

I know of no other similarly coloured species of this genus, the elytra have also the apical margins narrowly black but at the sides this colour gradually widenes; the abdomen is strongly thickened as usual in this genus and the pygidium is not covered by the elytra.

ÆTHEOMORPHA MULTIPLAGIATA sp. n.

Fulvous, finely pubescent below, thorax with three spots, minutely punctured, elytra regularly punctate-striate, a sutural band, widened posteriorly, the sides and apex, a transverse band below

the middle and a humeral and central spot near the margin, black, tibiæ at the apex and the tarsi black.

Length 4 mill.

Narrow and parallel, of small size, the head fulvous, the vertex black, impunctate, clypeus concave-emarginate at the anterior edge, antennæ extending to the base of the thorax, fuscous, the basal three joints fulvous, thorax transverse and short, more than twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the posterior angles obtuse, surface extremely minutely punctured, fulvous, with a round black spot at each side and a somewhat heart-shaped one at the middle, scutellum black; elytra with a slight basal depression at the suture, distinctly and regularly punctate-striate, the suture with a longitudinal black band from the base to the middle the end of which is suddenly widened, the sides likewise black in shape of a longitudinal band to which a humeral and median black spot is attached as well as a transverse band below the middle; pygidium imperfectly covered by the elytra, the humeral lobe of the latter very feeble; below fulvous, clothed with silvery pubescence, the breast more or less fuscous, the anterior femora, the apex of the others and the base of the tibiæ fulvous; tarsi rather broad, the third joint deeply bilobed.

Hab. Kanara and Nilgiri Hills.

The regularly punctate-striate elytra and their pattern will easily distinguish this little species, in one specimen, the sutural band is only represented by the posterior portion and the markings of the thorax are very small.

CRYPTOCEPHALIDÆ.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS ANGUSTOMARGINATUS sp. n.

Flavous, two spots on the thorax, the margins of the elytra and the tarsi black, head strongly punctured, thorax impunctate, elytra finely punctate-striate.

Length 3 1/2 mill.

Head rather strongly but not very closely punctured, with a small black spot at the middle of the vertex and another at the base of the antennæ, the latter rather short, the basal five joints flavous, the rest black, the third, fourth and fifth joint of equal length, the outer joints slightly thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, narrowed in front, very convex, flavous, impunctate, the extreme margins and two spots at the middle of the disc, black; scutellum black; elytra slightly narrowed posteriorly, finely punctate-striate, the interstices flat and impunctate, the suture (very narrowly) the basal

and lateral margins (more broadly) black, below and the legs flavous or testaceous, the femora stained with brown, the tarsi nearly black, broad; prosternum subquadrate, the posterior angles acute, produced.

This *Cryptocephalus* is of exactly similar coloration as *C. circumductus* Suff. from Ceylon which I do not know, but seems to differ, according to the description, in the black outer joints of the antennæ, the black spots of the head and the smooth elytral interstices; the prosternum in Suffrian's species has the anterior margin produced and hollowed and the tarsi are not black; in one specimen of the present species, before me, the elytral black margins are very narrow and the shoulders have a small black spot, in other respects there is no difference; the spots of the thorax are large and round and not very widely separated. The species cannot be looked upon as one of the numerous varieties of *C. parasiticus* Suff. because this author lays special stress upon the constancy of coloration in regard to the scutellum, which is fulvous, margined with black and in the pale flavous margin of elytra below the shoulders, both parts of which are black in the species before me.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS NIGROLINEATUS sp. n.

Flavous, an intraocular stripe and the apical joints of the antennæ black, thorax obscure fulvous with lighter margins, impunctate, elytra with black punctured stripe, the extreme lateral margins posteriorly and a narrow lateral stripe, abbreviated near the apex as well as the breast, black, tarsi fuscous.

Length 4 mill.

Head flavous, impunctate, the vertex, a central short stripe and a little spot at the base of the antennæ black, eyes rather closely approached, labrum black, antennæ scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, black, the basal two or three joints flavous, the third, fourth and fifth joint equal, the following ones longer; thorax much narrowed anteriorly, with rounded sides, obscure fulvous, the margins rather paler, the surface entirely impunctate, scutellum flavous, margined with black; elytra with the extreme margins black, the disc flavous, finely punctate-striate, the punctures dark coloured, a narrow, deep black stripe runs downwards from above the shoulders nearly to the apex, occupying the seventh interstice; the under side and the legs flavous, the tarsi obscure piceous, the breast and the prosternum black, the latter subquadrate, slightly concave.

Hab. Pondicherry, India.

Of this species, three specimens are contained in my collection,

in two, the lateral elytral stripe is only indicated at the shoulders and in some specimens is probably absent altogether but the comparatively closely approached eyes and the markings of the head will distinguish the species from *C. Sehestedtii* Fab. and *C. ovulum* Suff.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS PICEITARSIS sp. n.

Fulvous, the terminal joints of the antennæ and the tarsi blackish, thorax impunctate, elytra moderately strongly punctate-striate, the extreme basal margin black, anterior margin of the prosternum triangularly produced.

Length 3 1/2-4 mill.

Head sparingly and finely punctured, the eyes broadly emarginate, antennæ rather long, black, the lower four joints flavous, third and fourth joint equal, the rest slightly widened, basal joint flattened, thorax much narrowed anteriorly, about twice as broad as long, the sides feebly rounded, the surface entirely impunctate, dark fulvous, scutellum flavous, the base black; elytra moderately strongly punctured, the punctures finer at the base and apex, the interstices flat and impunctate, below finely pubescent of silvery colour, the tarsi nearly black, the first joint of the anterior and intermediate legs of the male dilated, that of the posterior ones, elongate; the anterior margin of the prosternum triangularly produced, the posterior angles pointed.

Nilgiri Hills.

Allied to *C. rufulus* Suff. but at once distinguished by the black tarsi, the female is considerably larger but does not differ in any other way.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS NILGIRIENSIS sp. n.

Below black, above dark fulvous, thorax nearly impunctate, with two large central and two small lateral black spots, the margins flavous, elytra deeply punctate-striate, each with two spots at the base and a transverse band (often separated into two spots) black, legs fulvous, prosternum flavous.

Length 6 mill.

Head closely and strongly punctured, black, the eyes margined with a flavous band, broadly emarginate, clypeus flavous, antennæ fulvous, rather short, third and fourth joint equal, fifth slightly longer, terminal joints feebly thickened; thorax more than twice as broad as long, much narrowed anteriorly, the sides nearly straight, with a very narrow reflexed margin, the surface with some very minute punctures, fulvous, narrowly margined with

flavous, the middle of the disc with two large black spots, which sometimes are joined anteriorly, the sides with another smaller spot, scutellum broad, its apex pointed, black, shining; elytra very slightly narrowed at the apex, reddish fulvous, deeply punctate-striate, the interstices flat and impunctate, slightly wrinkled, each elytron with a round black spot on the shoulders, another near the scutellum not touching the base nor the suture, and a transverse band near the apex, not extending to either margin, pygidium black, the apex with a semicrescent flavous band; legs fulvous, the prosternum, the first abdominal segment and the posterior margin of the second, flavous.

C. nilgiriensis agrees almost entirely with *C. bissexsignatus* Suff. in coloration but the size of this species is given as 4 lines, the head is finely punctured and the four spots of the thorax instead of being placed transversely in a line are according to the description situated one behind the other close to the base, so that I cannot possibly identify the present insect with Suffrian's species.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS LEOPARDUS sp. n.

Fulvous, part of the head, the outer joints of the antennæ, the sides of the breast and of the abdomen, black, thorax with two oblique basal spots, impunctate, elytra strongly punctate-striate, each elytron with 4 spots (1, 2, 1).

Length 5 mill.

Head finely pubescent and closely punctured, black, the space in front of the eyes fulvous, clypeus fulvous, with a black spot, antennæ extending below the middle of the elytra, black, the lower five joints fulvous, all the joints, with the exception of the second one, slender and nearly equal, basal joint short and stout; thorax more than twice broader than long, narrowed anteriorly, the sides feebly rounded, strongly deflexed, the surface entirely impunctate, fulvous, the base with two oblique, elongate spots, approached at their posterior ends, scutellum broad and short, fulvous, margined with black; elytra nearly parallel, not very strongly punctate-striate, the punctures rather finer at the base and apex, the interstices impunctate, of the spots, one of subquadrate shape is placed at the shoulders, one at the middle of the lateral margins, a third, opposite the marginal spot near the suture and the fourth near the apex below the sutural spot; under side finely pubescent, the sides of the breast and abdomen, black, the extreme apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi, fuscous; prosternum strongly produced anteriorly into a triangular point, the posterior angles acute, the margin concave.

Hab. India (my collection).

The position of the elytral spots in this species differs from any other Indian *Cryptocephalus* known to me, and the finely pubescent and spotted head in connection with the shape of the prosternum will further assist in the recognition of the species.

CRYPTOCEPHALUS DIVISUS sp. n.

Pale flavous, the terminal joints of the antennæ fuscous, thorax impunctate with two black spots, elytra finely punctate-striate, narrowly margined with black, each with four black spots (2, 2).

Var. The punctures of the thorax very small, the elytra with a small humeral spot only.

Length 4 mill.

Head finely and remotely punctured, longitudinally depressed at the middle, the extreme vertex and a small spot at the base of the antennæ black, antennæ rather short, the lower five joints flavous, the others black, the second joint very short, the following three equal, the rest slightly longer; thorax narrowed in front, flavous, the sides feebly rounded, the disc very convex, flavous, shining, the middle with two large transversely shaped spots, scutellum black or flavous, margined with black; elytra with the base near the scutellum rather raised, finely punctate-striate, all the margins narrowly black, each elytron with four black rounded spots, of which two are placed near the base (one on the shoulders, the other near the scutellum) and two below the middle, transversely, below and the legs flavous.

Closely allied to *C. octospilotus* Baly but the head spotted, the outer joints of the antennæ black, the thorax with two black spots and the elytra raised near the scutellum. *C. konbirensis* Duviv. has the anterior elytral spots placed differently and is of fulvous not flavous colour; the variety agrees in every respect with the spotted form except in the reduced thoracic spots and the absence of those of the elytra except the small humeral spot.

ATROPIDIUS NIGROPLAGIATUS sp. n.

Below more or less piccous, basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous, head and thorax black, very finely punctured, elytra flavous, a broad transverse band at the base and a round spot below the middle, black.

Var. Head and thorax fulvous, the elytral band indicated by some obscure spots.

Length 2 mill.

Head flat, extremely minutely punctured, black, opaque, with a short central groove at the vertex, the clypeus fulvous, antennæ

short, the lower four or five joints flavous, the others black, terminal joints slightly transversely widened; thorax strongly transverse, the sides nearly straight, the median lobe acute, produced, the entire surface very closely and finely punctured, scutellum invisible from above; elytra very convex, the lateral lobes acute, produced, angulate near the middle, the surface finely punctate-striate, flavous, the base with a broad transverse black band extending downwards along the suture, gradually narrowed near the apex, the disc with another large round spot below the middle, legs short, the tibiæ widened at the apex; prosternum narrowed anteriorly, deeply concave, the lateral margins strongly carinate, mesosternum narrowly transverse, metasternum closely punctured.

Whether this is the *A. improbus* of Chapuis of which no description has been published beyond a few words, I am unable to say, the species ought to be entirely omitted as it is unrecognisable. In coloration the two specimens before me differ greatly and other variations are no doubt occurring; like *A. Hauseri* Weise which has no black markings, the present insect has the shape of a *Sphæroderma* amongst the *Halticidæ*.

CHLAMYDINÆ.

CHLAMYS ANDREWESI sp. n.

Black, the antennæ and the legs (the posterior femora excepted) black, thorax finely and closely rugose-punctate, the disc raised, narrowly sulcate at the middle, elytra more strongly and irregularly punctured, with a sinuate transverse ridge near the sides at the middle, another more highly raised near the suture below the first ridge and three or four tubercles near the apex, pygidium finely rugose, obsoletely sulcate at the sides.

Length 4 1/2 mill.

Head flat, rugosely punctured throughout, eyes acutely notched, labrum fulvous, antennæ very short, the last seven joints gradually widened; thorax transverse, the lateral margins straight, the middle portion raised into a rounded hump, the top of which is narrowly longitudinally channelled, at the sides this elevation is bounded by a rather deep oblique groove, the entire surface and that of the hump is evenly and closely rugose-punctate, the punctuation at the sides is stronger than that within the lateral grooves, at the top of the elevation some short oblique ridges are seen at the sides of the central sulcation, scutellum transverse, the hind angles strongly produced; elytra much more deeply and coarsely punctured, more shining than the thorax, the middle of the base with a longitudinal

ridge extending nearly to the middle of the disc, there it is connected with a short transverse ridge which sends off another branch towards the shoulders where it is indistinct, this transverse ridge is again connected with another more strongly raised carina near the suture by a short longitudinal branch, three or four strongly raised tubercles are placed near the apex, the suture is finely serrate throughout, the legs are fulvous, with the exception of the black posterior femora, the posterior tibiæ are likewise more or less dark near the base, the breast is foveolate-punctate, the abdomen and the pygidium are rugosely and more finely and evenly punctured, the sides of the pygidium are obsoletely longitudinally sulcate.

Hab. Anamalais, India.

This *Chlamys* differs from *C. fulvipes* Baly in the differently sculptured thorax and elytra and in not having the pygidium tricarinate as in that species. *C. indica* Jac. is a much larger species, with black tibiæ and similarly coloured apical joints of the antennæ, in this species the pygidium also has three longitudinal ridges.

CHRYSOMELINÆ.

CHRYSOMELA CARINATA sp. n.

Apterous, metallic greenish or æneous, the thorax nearly impunctate, the sides deeply longitudinally sulcate with some deep punctures, elytra obscure cupreous, opaque, each with five double rows of deep punctures, the sutural row singly below the middle, the interstices slightly longitudinally costate in the male, very strongly raised and acute in the female.

Length 7-9 mill.

♂. Head impunctate, metallic greenish-æneous, antennæ rather slender, black, the third and terminal joint the longest, the fourth and following joints of equal length; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides very feebly rounded, strongly thickened and bounded by a deep longitudinal sulcus within, the latter sparingly impressed with a few punctures of various size, the rest of the surface impunctate, metallic æneous; scutellum greenish, elytra strongly pointed at the apex, very deeply punctured in irregular double rows, the interstices feebly longitudinally raised.

Hab. Nilgiri Hills.

I know of no other Indian *Chrysomela* which has similarly sculptured elytra, the latter in the male are of dull coppery colour, scarcely metallic and the interstices are but very feebly convex, in

the female, on the contrary, they form broad and also acute costæ between which the punctures are placed, of these costæ, the one between the first and second row of punctures near the suture is broad, the other four are acutely raised and the third and fourth costa unite below the middle, the male has the first joint of the anterior tarsi as usual of broader shape than the other sex but agrees in all other respect excepting the elytral sculpturing.

CHRYSOMELA ANDREWESI sp. n.

Apterous, dark greenish or purplish, the antennæ and tarsi black, thorax very sparingly punctured, the sides with irregular and strong punctures, not sulcate, elytra with about five double rows of deep punctures, the latter very irregularly placed, the interstices smooth and shining.

Length 8 mill.

Head with a few fine punctures and a narrow central groove, antennæ rather short, the terminal joints slightly widened, longer than broad, last joint more elongate; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the disc with some few fine punctures (in some specimens more numerous), the sides thickened, with some deep but very irregular punctures, placed in an obsolete longitudinal depression, more distinct at the base; elytra more or less cupreous or purplish with 70 or 80 punctures placed in five very irregular double rows, the suture accompanied posteriorly by a single row; below and the legs metallic greenish, nearly impunctate.

Nilgiri Hills.

Very closely allied to *C. semifulva* Jac. likewise from India but in that species the thorax is entirely impunctate and the sides are deeply longitudinally sulcate without punctures, the elytra have the punctures larger and the rows are more closely placed, in the present species the latter are widely separated, the general shape is very convex and pointed posteriorly, similar to that of *C. Templetoni* Baly.

EUMOLPIDÆ.

COLASPOSOMA LIVIDIPEs sp. nov.

Metallic green, finely pubescent below, the antennæ fulvous, thorax rather finely and closely punctured, the sides rounded, elytra finely punctate-striate near the suture, strongly and irregularly punctured at the sides, the interstices at the latter place

strongly transversely rugose, legs flavous, the knees æneous; tarsi fuscous.

Length 5 mill.

Head distinctly but not closely punctured, the clypeus separated from the face by a transverse groove, punctured like the head, its anterior margin straight, labrum dark fulvous, antennæ fulvous, the third and fourth joint elongate, equal, the last five joints slightly thickened; thorax transversely convex, the sides evenly rounded, the disc punctured like the head, the punctures very evenly distributed and of equal size, not very closely placed, the space near the anterior margin slightly transversely depressed, scutellum broadly rounded, with a few punctures; elytra with a distinct transverse depression below the base, scarcely more strongly punctured than the thorax near the suture, the punctures regularly arranged in rows, the sides strongly and irregularly punctate, the interstices at the latter place strongly transversely rugose, the rugæ not extending further inwards than the middle of the disc and diminishing gradually posteriorly; below greenish or æneous, legs flavous, the knees cupreous or æneous, tarsi darker, prosternum pubescent; the penis is slender, strongly curved and acutely pointed anteriorly, the surface deeply longitudinally sulcate, the sulcation abruptly transversely terminated posteriorly, the under surface is simple and slightly convex.

This species will be comparatively easily recognized amongst its Indian congeners on account of the flavous legs, the even and rather fine punctuation and the extend of the elytral rugosities which do not reach further inwards than the middle in the male which sex the four specimens before me seem all to represent. *C. versicolor* Lefèv. seems somewhat closely allied but is described with dark terminal joints of the antennæ, aciculate punctures of the thorax, strongly punctured elytra and black tarsi. *C. geniculatum* Jac. differs in having a strongly punctured thorax and similarly sculptured elytra and in the entirely differently structured male organ.

NODOSTOMA NILGHIRIENSE sp. n.

Flavous, the apical joints of the antennæ black, thorax strongly transverse and short, the sides subangulate near the base, the surface strongly and remotely punctured; elytra with deep basal depression, strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, finely so posteriorly, the sides with an oblique costa, the surface black, the extreme apex, flavous.

Length 3 mill.

Head finely and sparingly punctured, with a short but deep oblique depression in front of the eyes, indicating the limit of the clypeus at the sides, anterior margin of the clypeus nearly straight, antennæ black, the lower four joints flavous, third and fourth joint equal, terminal joints slender; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides subangulate near the base, strongly narrowed anteriorly, the surface rather finely but not very closely punctured, flavous, the sides, apex and base narrowly margined, elytra with deep basal depressions, rather strongly punctate-striate anteriorly, the apex nearly impunctate, the interstices flat, the sides below the shoulders with a short oblique costa, the disc black, the apex flavous; below and the legs flavous, the femora with an extremely small tooth.

A small species and principally distinguished by the colour of the elytra.

NODOSTOMA ANDREWESI sp. n.

Entirely fulvous or black and fulvous, the thorax closely and finely punctured, with the sides rounded at the base; elytra with deep basal depression, strongly punctate-striate, the interstices convex, strongly costate at the sides, black, a sutural band, narrowed posteriorly, fulvous.

Var. *a.* Entirely fulvous.

Var. *b.* Black, the head and basal joints of the antennæ fulvous only.

Length 4 mill.

Head very deeply but subremotely punctured, the clypeus not separated from the face, antennæ rather short, the third joint shorter than the fourth, the latter and following joints elongate and slender, eyes large and prominent; thorax twice as broad as long, narrowed anteriorly, the sides rounded at the base, but not angulate, obliquely narrowed anteriorly, the surface finely and closely punctured, the punctures partly of elongate shape, the disc with an obsolete transverse depression at each side, scutellum smooth; elytra subquadrate-ovate, with a very deep depression below the base, very deeply but not very regularly punctate-striate, the interstices convex, those at the sides strongly longitudinally costate, of oblique direction and partly confluent; femora with a very minute tooth.

The sculpturing of this species is different then in most of its numerous allies on account of the deep elytral depression and their strongly costate interstices; one of the specimens is of almost black coloration, the head, an elytral sutural band and the tarsi being

fulvous, the other specimen is entirely of the latter colour and the type is one of intermediate coloration.

NODOSTOMA ELONGATA sp. n.

Below black, head and thorax obscure fulvous, spotted with black, rugose, sides of thorax subangulate, elytra narrow and elongate, closely punctate-striate, with basal depression, testaceous, more or less spotted with black, legs testaceous, the knees and the tarsi, piceous.

Length 4 mill.

Of unusually elongate and parallel shape, the head deeply rugose-punctate, fulvous, the vertex with a black spot, the intraocular space with a transverse black band; eyes large and prominent, antennæ long and slender, black, the lower two joints and the extreme apex of the other joints flavous, first and second joint slightly curved, this and the following two joints gradually elongate; thorax about one half broader than long, narrowed in front, the sides subangulate below the middle, the disc sculptured like the head, the interstices everywhere strongly raised, forming also small tubercles here and there, the ground colour reddish fulvous with a transverse black band in shape of *m*, scutellum black; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, parallel, distinctly transversely depressed below the base, with deep rows of closely placed dark punctures, forming somewhat irregular lines, the interstices below the shoulders and the basal depression marked with small irregular placed black markings, the posterior portion with another curved band forming a semicircle, or only indicated sometimes by an anterior and posterior black spot, below black, legs pale, elongate, the knees and the tibiæ more or less spotted with black, the femora with a small tooth.

The general appearance of this species of which two specimens are before me, suggests the genus *Colaspis*, I know no *Nodostoma* of similar elongate shape, but all the generic characters peculiar to this genus are present, as the emarginate tibiæ, appendiculate claws, etc.

PSEUDOSTONOPA gen. n. (EUMOLPIDÆ).

Body subquadrately ovate, antennæ filiform, the second joint longer than the third, eyes entire, clypeus not separated from the face, its anterior edge triangularly emarginate, palpi very slender, filiform, thorax transversely subquadrate, the sides evenly rounded, the angles short but distinct, elytra not wider at the base than the

thorax, convex, subcylindrical, punctate-striate, femora thickened, unarmed, tibiæ sulcate, the intermediate and posterior ones emarginate at the apex, claws appendiculate, prosternum subquadrate, transverse, the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave. The general appearance of the species for which this genus is proposed, is that of a *Nodostoma* near which the genus will find its place, the differences consist in the long second joint of the antennæ which is more elongate than the third, a rare occurrence amongst the *Eumolpidæ* and in the thorax which is of equal width, not narrowed anteriorly and in which the sides are evenly rounded; the genus *Nodostoma* Motsch. contains already so many species that it would not be wise to include others which differ in the above or other particulars. In the present species the male has a thoracic depression or sulcus at the sides of the thorax which is absent in the other sex.

PSEUDOSTONOPA BICOLOR sp. n.

Dark fulvous, more or less marked with black above, thorax closely punctured, the sides rounded, elytra distinctly punctured at the base only, the disc with a broad black band, legs marked with black, the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi fulvous.

Var. Nearly black, the apex of the elytra flavous.

Length 4 mill.

Head closely punctured anteriorly, the clypeus longitudinally striate at the anterior edge, the latter triangularly emarginate, antennæ fulvous, the terminal joints more or less piceous; thorax fulvous, the disc more or less piceous, closely punctured at the middle, the sides with a more or less distinct transverse sulcus (♂); elytra feebly depressed below the base, with short rows of fine punctures, distinct only below the base, the latter and the apex fulvous, the disc more or less black; legs fulvous, the tibiæ widened at the apex as well as the first joint of the anterior tarsi in the male; below more or less piceous.

In the female the thorax has no sulcus and the anterior tarsi are less widened, the amount of black of the elytra is variable and assumes sometimes the shape of a longitudinal band, the legs have also the knees more or less piceous in some specimens; in one variety the whole insect is nearly black, a small shoulder spot, the anterior margin of the thorax and the apex of the elytra alone being pale fulvous or flavous.

EDISTUS INDICUS sp. n.

Rounded and convex, black below, metallic blue or æneous above, the base of the antennæ and the apex of the tibiæ and the

tarsi, fulvous, thorax distinctly and subremotely punctured, elytra regularly punctate-striate.

Length 2 mill.

Head distinctly but remotely punctured at the anterior portion, the clypeus not separated from the face, labrum obscure fulvous, antennæ short, black, the lower five joints fulvous, the terminal seven joints short, thickened and submoniliform, the second, third and fourth joints nearly equal; thorax strongly transverse, the sides rounded, the anterior portion deflexed, the basal margin produced at the middle into a short broadly rounded lobe, the surface evenly but not closely punctured, the puncturing somewhat finer and closer at the sides, scutellum subovate, impunctate; elytra convex, not depressed below the base, rather strongly punctate-striate, the interstices flat, impressed here and there with a few minute punctures; the legs piceous, the apex of the tibiæ and the tarsi fulvous, the intermediate and posterior tibiæ emarginate at the apex, claws appendiculate, the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave.

A closely allied species on which this genus was founded, has been described by Lefèvre from the Island of Bintang in the Malayan Archipelago; the Indian species agrees structurally in every particular but differs in the colour of the antennæ and that of the legs, in the want of an elytral depression and in the punctuation being distinct to the apex of the elytra; the general appearance of these insects is entirely that of a species of *Chrysodina* or *Nodonota* from which the emarginate tibiæ at once distinguish them.

NEPHRELLA ANDREWESI sp. n.

Elongate, parallel, below blackish, the basal joints of the antennæ, the head, thorax and legs flavous, elytra fuscous, finely pubescent and extremely finely punctured.

Length 3 mill.

Head finely and sparingly punctured and pubescent, the vertex often obscure piceous, the clypeus not separated from the face, its anterior portion deflexed, the anterior margin concave at the middle, penultimate joint of the maxillary palpi incrassate, antennæ filiform, nearly as long as the body, black, the lower four joints flavous, third and following joints elongate, equal, second one, a third smaller; thorax subquadrate, the lateral margins obsolete, the disc obliquely sulcate near the base at each side, finely and sparingly punctured, clothed with pale fulvous hairs, near the anterior margin there is another transverse obsolete depression; elytra much wider at the base than the thorax, fuscous or flavous,

very finely and closely punctured and covered with longish, pale hairs; below nearly black, legs slender, unarmed, prosternum very narrow.

The eyes in this species are not particularly reniform in shape, as Baly describes them in his type, but they are slightly emarginate and the other characters agree entirely with *Nephrella*. In the Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (3) II, p. 283, Walker has described an insect under the name of *Ptinus lemoides*; this species belongs to *Nephrella* and I am indebted to M. Gahan for drawing my attention to this fact.

NEPHRELLA BALYI sp. n.

Oblong, rather broad, obscure fulvous or fuscous, pubescent, apical joints of the antennæ black, thorax broader than long, finely punctured, transversely sulcate at the sides, elytra punctured like the thorax, clothed with long grey pubescence.

Length 5 mill.

Head rather strongly and remotely punctured, the clypeus subquadrate, eyes reniform, antennæ slender, black, the lower four joints fulvous, third joint slightly shorter than the fourth; thorax transverse, about one half broader than long, the lateral margins obsolete, the surface very finely and closely punctured and pubescent, with a transverse sulcus at the sides, scutellum finely punctured, its apex truncate; elytra wider than the thorax at the base, punctured similarly and clothed with rather long grey pubescence; below and the legs fulvous.

Hab. Anamalais, India.

This is a broader and larger species than *N. Andrewesi*. The antennæ are differently coloured and have the terminal joints much more elongate, the thorax is of much more transverse shape and the locality where the species was obtained differs from that of the preceding insect.

NEPHRELLA PALLIDA sp. n.

Pale fulvous, the apical joints of the antennæ piceous, thorax subquadrate, finely and remotely punctured, elytra strongly and closely punctured and pubescent.

Length 4 mill.

Of posteriorly slightly widened shape, larger than *N. Andrewesi* and entirely of pale coloration; the antennæ also pale fulvous with the exception of the last four joints which are blackish and much shorter and thicker than the other joints, the eyes nearly round and entire; thorax subquadrate, finely and sparingly punctured

and pubescent, the disc transversely sulcate at the middle near the sides, elytra wider at the base than the thorax, closely and strongly punctured, below and the legs pale fulvous, the breast sometimes darker.

This species may be at once separated by the pale coloration and larger size from *N. Andrewesi* and from *N. Balyi* by its much less robust shape and the colour of the elytra; in all these species the eyes are not reniform as in the type (*N. Balyi* excepted) but I cannot find other differences sufficient to justify a generic separation from Baly's type; many specimens of the present insect are before me but no intermediate forms between it and *N. Andrewesi* nor *N. Balyi*.

DERMORHYTIS FULVIPES sp. n.

Elongate and parallel, cupreous or green, the antennæ and legs fulvous, head and thorax closely and strongly punctured, sides of thorax nearly straight, elytra punctured like the thorax, the interstices at the sides transversely rugose.

Length 7 mill.

Head very closely and strongly punctured, the clypeus not separated from the face, labrum fulvous, antennæ fulvous, the basal joint more or less æneous above, the third and fourth joint equal; thorax subcylindrical, of equal width, the sides nearly straight, not narrowed anteriorly, the anterior angles produced forwards, the surface very closely and strongly punctured, the interstices at the sides slightly wrinkled, also impressed with some minute punctures; elytra parallel, punctured in rows near the suture, more strongly and irregularly so at the sides, where the interstices are also strongly transversely rugose, those near the apex are provided with single, very short hairs; below æneous or obscure cupreous, finely pubescent, the legs fulvous, the femora sometimes more or less æneous; the anterior margin of the thoracic episternum concave.

Hab. Pondicherry, India (my collection).

From other true species of *Dermorhytis* distinguished by the colour of the antennæ and legs, the partly regular and partly irregular sculpture of the elytra, their colour and narrowly parallel shape.

AULEXIS ASSAMENSIS sp. n.

Fulvous, closely pubescent, head and thorax fuscous, extremely finely punctured, elytra clothed with fine yellow hairs, punctured like the thorax.

Length 5 mill.

Head minutely punctured, nearly black, the clypeus more strongly punctate, labrum fulvous, palpi slender, fulvous, antennæ fulvous (the last three joints wanting) closely pubescent, the second and third joint small, nearly equal; thorax subquadrate, fuscous, the sides with two small teeth, the surface transversely sulcate, very finely punctured and clothed with long yellowish hairs; scutellum fulvous, pubescent; elytra convex, fulvous, punctured like the thorax, closely pubescent.

Hab. Assam (my collection).

Smaller than *A. Wallacei* Baly (Baly gives the length of his species as 2 1/2 lines but the types in the British Museum which I have examined, are larger and at least 3 lines in length), the head differently coloured and the punctuation of the upper parts much finer.

HALTICINÆ.

PHYGASIA VIOLACEIPENNIS sp. n.

Flavous, the antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi obscure fuscous, head and thorax impunctate, the latter transversely sulcate, elytra dark violaceous, closely and finely punctured, abdomen black.

Length 5 mill.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations broad and strongly raised, carina distinct, rather broad, antennæ robust, flavous, stained more or less with fuscous, the third and following joints nearly equal, the terminal two, more slender and elongate; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, narrowly margined, the base with a narrow transverse sulcus, the disc rather convex, flavous, impunctate, scutellum flavous; elytra convex, subcylindrical, extremely closely and finely punctured, metallic violaceous blue, below and the legs flavous, abdomen black.

Hab. India (Pondichery).

Of this species, distinguished by the colour of the elytra and the abdomen, three specimens are contained in my collection.

APHTHONA NILGIRIENSIS sp. n.

Below and the legs as well as the antennæ black, thorax impunctate, elytra sparingly and microscopically punctured, the sutural margin narrowly piceous, anterior tibiæ and the base of the others, testaceous.

Length 2 1/2 mill.

Head pale piceous, the frontal tubercles and the carina small but well marked, labrum piceous, antennæ extending beyond the

middle of the elytra, black, the second and third joint equal or nearly so, the others longer, slightly and gradually thickened, the lower three joints more or less testaceous at the base; thorax subquadrate, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles oblique, the surface entirely impunctate, shining, scutellum black, elytra nearly impunctate, only a few minute punctures being visible near the base, when seen under a strong lens, the suture narrowly piceous, wings present, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following two joints together.

Separated from other Indian species of the genus by the black underside and the colour of the legs, from *A. nigrilabris* Duviv. by the colour of the antennæ, the much less broad thorax and the smooth elytra as well as by the colour of the legs and under side.

PSEUDAPHTHONA gen. n.

Body subquadrately oblong, antennæ thickened at the terminal joints, palpi robust, thorax subquadrate, without sulcus, the anterior angles oblique, elytra irregularly punctured, tibiæ dilated anteriorly, sulcate, the anterior and intermediate ones unarmed, the posterior with a spine, posterior femora thickened, prosternum twice as long as broad, longitudinally sulcate, the anterior coxal cavities open; claws appendiculate. Allied to *Aphthona* but separated by the unarmed anterior tibiæ which are also distinctly dilated and by the elongate and sulcate prosternum. I cannot refer this species to Weise's genus *Luperomorpha* in which the second and third joint of the antennæ is extremely small and the elytra finely pubescent posteriorly, nor does Weise mention any dilated apical joints of the antennæ or says anything about the anterior tibiæ whether they are armed or not.

PSEUDAPHTHONA HUMERALIS sp. n.

Below black, above metallic dark blue, thorax sparingly punctured, elytra rather strongly and closely punctured, with a transverse basal depression and a short humeral ridge extending nearly to the middle of the sides.

Length 3 mill.

Head inserted as far as the eyes, impunctate, frontal elevations distinct, trigonate, antennæ extending to about half the length of the elytra, black, the second joint one half shorter than the first, the third and following joints only slightly longer but distinctly thickened; thorax one half broader than long, the sides very feebly

rounded, the anterior angles oblique, the surface transversely convex, metallic dark blue, sparingly punctured; elytra but little wider at the base than the thorax, subcylindrical, the apex rounded, the base with a rather deep depression, the surface strongly and closely punctured, the shoulders strongly raised with an acute oblique short ridge.

In the male, the tibiae and tarsi are more strongly dilated and the elytral ridge is less prominent than in the other sex, in both the punctuation of the elytra diminishes greatly towards the apex.

HERMÆOPHAGA INDICA sp. n.

Ovate, winged, the under side, legs and the antennæ (the basal joints excepted) blackish, head and thorax flavous, the latter impunctate, the basal groove feeble, elytra dark metallic blue, very finely and closely punctured, tarsi more or less fulvous.

Length 2 mill.

Head impunctate, flavous, the frontal elevations feebly indicated, the carina short and broad, antennæ rather slender, black, the lower two or three joints fulvous, the second, third and fourth joint nearly equal, terminal joints slightly elongate and thickened; thorax transversely subquadrate, the sides nearly straight, the anterior angles obliquely thickened, posterior margin rounded and produced at the middle, the disc impunctate, flavous, with a very feeble transverse sulcus near the base, bounded at the sides by a very short and shallow perpendicular groove, scutellum black; elytra broader at the base than the thorax, convex, closely and finely punctured, the punctuation here and there arranged in irregular rows; below and the legs nearly black, the coxæ and the last joint of the tarsi more or less fulvous; posterior tibiae with a small spine, the others unarmed, cavities open.

This is the first Indian species of the genus with which I am acquainted and although allied to the European forms, differs somewhat in the very feeble thoracic sulcus.

SEBÆTHE INTERMEDIA sp. n.

Obscure fulvous, the terminal joints of the antennæ black, thorax strongly transverse, impunctate, elytra extremely finely and rather remotely punctured.

Length 4 mill.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations trigonate, nearly contiguous, clypeus concave, antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, black, the lower two joints fulvous, third and following

joints of equal length, second joint shorter; thorax about twice and a half broader than long, the sides strongly rounded, with a narrow reflexed margin, anterior angles slightly pointed, posterior ones obtuse, the surface entirely impunctate, scutellum broad, elytra extremely finely and rather remotely punctured, the apical margins furnished with single hairs, posterior tibiæ deeply sulcate, the first joint of their tarsi nearly as long as the following joints together.

Much narrower and less convex than *S. nigricornis* Baly the type of which I have compared, the head without the foveæ at the vertex, the antennæ with only the basal two joints fulvous and the third and following joints equal (in *S. nigricornis*, the antennæ are much more robust and the second and third joints are equal.)

SEBÆTHE NIGRITARSIS sp. n.

Above reddish fulvous, below paler, antennæ (the basal three joints excepted) and the tarsi black, thorax impunctatè, elytra finely and closely punctured.

Length 3 1/2 mill.

Oblong-ovate, the head impunctate, frontal elevations transverse, labrum fulvous, antennæ rather long, black, the lower three joints fulvous, second and third joint nearly equal, rather robust, the rest longer, of equal length, stout; thorax more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, the anterior angles slightly produced outwards, lateral margins narrowly reflexed, the disc impunctate or with a few very minute punctures near the base, scutellum broad, rounded at the apex; elytra slightly widened towards the middle, with a narrow margin, minutely and closely punctured, their epipleuræ broad and concave, below pale fulvous, the tibiæ deeply sulcate, the metatarsus of the posterior legs elongate, all the tarsi black.

At once distinguished by the black tarsi and comparatively small size from its allies.

SEBÆTHE BREVICOLLIS sp. n.

Pale fulvous, antennæ (the basal three joints excepted) black, thorax impunctate, twice as broad as long, elytra oblong-ovate, minutely punctured.

Length 6 mill.

Head impunctate, frontal elevations transversely subquadrate, carina acute, antennæ extending beyond the middle of the elytra, black, the basal three joints fulvous, third joint slightly longer

than the fourth; thorax not more than twice as broad as long, the sides rounded, narrowly margined, the margin reflexed, the anterior angles obliquely thickened, the surface impunctate, scutellum triangular; elytra convex, minutely and rather closely punctured, the lateral margins rather flattened, preceded by a groove, below and the legs coloured like the upper side, posterior tibiæ deeply sulcate.

Hab. Anamalais.

Closely allied to several other Eastern species, but principally distinguished by the much less transversely shaped thorax, this character and the much more slender and elongate antennæ separates the species also from *S. affinis* Jac. and *S. nigricornis* Baly.

ARGOPISTES QUADRIMACULATUS sp. n.

Rounded, convex, testaceous, thorax finely granulate, elytra very closely and finely punctured, with two black spots each, one, rounded, near the scutellum, the other more elongate, below the middle.

Var. Elytra without spots.

Length 3 mill.

Head nearly hidden in the thorax, impunctate, lower portion of face concave, antennæ closely approached at the base, fulvous, the intermediate joints sometimes fuscous, the second and third joint small, equal, the fourth longer, the others slightly more elongate; thorax strongly transverse, at least three times broader than long, narrowed anteriorly if viewed from above, the sides rather strongly deflexed, the anterior angles thickened, posterior margin sinuate, the surface extremely minutely punctured and granulate, scutellum triangular, elytra extremely closely and scarcely more strongly punctured than the thorax, with a round black spot near the scutellum and another more elongate one below the middle, posterior femora very strongly incrassate, their tibiæ broadly dilated at the apex, deeply sulcate and ending into a point laterally, also provided with a spur, the metatarsus elongate.

In the variety the elytra are without spots, other differences are not visible.

ORTHAEA FULVA sp. n.

Rounded and strongly convex, pale fulvous, the apical joints of the antennæ black, head impunctate, thorax strongly transverse, very finely punctured, elytra strongly punctured in closely approached rows.

Length 5 mill.

Head entirely impunctate, the vertex convex, deeply and broadly sulcate in front of the eyes, clypeus separated by a transverse groove, impunctate, transversely subquadrate, antennæ short, the lower five joints fulvous, the rest black, the fifth to the last joint gradually widened, the basal one long and thickened, subcylindrical, third joint thinner and slightly longer than the second one; thorax transverse, the anterior margin nearly straight, the posterior one obliquely widened at each side, with a very small perpendicular notch, the median lobe broadly rounded, the surface with a few minute punctures at the middle of the disc, lateral margins nearly straight, the anterior angles strongly pointed, scutellum ovate; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, their epipleuræ very broad, finely but distinctly punctured in closely approached, irregular rows, the sides near the shoulders slightly thickened and impunctate at the base, the lateral margin accompanied by a row of deeper punctures, femora moderately thickened, posterior tibiæ mucronate, the others unarmed, prosternum rather broad, subquadrate, anterior cavities closed.

This is the third species of this genus first described by myself in the Genoa Annals 1889 from an insect from Birmah, the present species has entirely the appearance of an *Argopus* or *Sphæroderma*, the perpendicular notches at the base of the thorax can only be seen under a strong lens; there are eight specimens before me.

PODONTIA CONGREGATA Baly.

This species has been described by the author in the Annals and Mag. Natur. Hist. 1865 without its « habitat » being known at the time; as the insect has been obtained by Mr H. E. Andrewes in Kanara in India and I have compared it with Baly's type in the British Museum, the locality is now fixed; other specimens now before me from the Nilgheri Hills are all differently marked than the type, but I cannot find any structural differences of any importance to separate the insects specifically from Baly's species; the latter has flavous elytra with numerous black reticulations along the suture (forming a broad band) and near the lateral margins only, in the specimens now before me these reticulations or network of black lines occupies the entire disc and is sometimes arranged in closely approached longitudinal lines and occupying the rows of punctures; I may further add, that the claws in this species can scarcely be called « bifid », there is only a very small division visible at the base of each claw which almost makes them appear as simple, the prosternum also is only emarginate at the surface of the base, but the basal margin itself is nearly straight.

PODAGRICA (NISOTRA) NIGRIPENNIS sp. n.

Black, the lower four joints of the antennæ, the thorax and legs fulvous, head and thorax impunctate, the latter deeply grooved at the anterior margin, elytra closely and finely punctured in irregular rows, black.

Length 4 mill.

Of very convex, posteriorly pointed shape, the head fulvous, impunctate, frontal tubercles oblique, rather small, carina flat, short, antennæ black, the lower four joints fulvous, the third and fourth joint equal, the second one slightly shorter, terminal joints more elongate; thorax at least twice as broad as long, convex, the sides feebly rounded, the anterior angles distinct but not produced, obliquely rounded, preceded by a longitudinal short but deep groove, the disc impunctate, fulvous, scutellum black; elytra narrowed and pointed towards the apex, very convex, black, the shoulders bounded by a depression within, the surface very finely and closely punctured, the punctuation occasionally arranged in irregular double rows, their epipleuræ very broad and concave, legs fulvous, the under side black, prosternum elongate, fulvous, the first joint of the anterior tarsi of the male dilated.

Of this *Nisotra* numerous specimens are before me which differ from any of their allies from the same region in the convex, posteriorly pointed and black, not blue elytra and the fine and irregular punctuation of the latter.

NISOTRA SEMICŒRULEA sp. n.

Fulvous below as well as the antennæ, above bluish, thorax very closely and finely punctured with deep anterior, punctured grooves; elytra finely punctured in closely approached irregular rows.

Length 4 mill.

Head rather long, impunctate, obscure bluish or fuscous, obliquely grooved above the eyes, the frontal tubercles absent, antennæ fulvous, the basal joint thick and short, the second one half the length, third and following two joints equal, terminal ones thickened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded before the middle, the anterior angles truncate, forming a little tooth at the sides and preceded by very deep, short and oblique perpendicular grooves impressed within with three deep punctures, the surface very finely and closely punctured, bluish, posterior margin sinuate at the sides, scutellum blackish; elytra narrowed but rounded at the apex, punctured in closely approached double or treble rows; below and the legs fulvous.

This is certainly a good and distinct species of which nearly a dozen specimens are before me; the bluish head and thorax in which a slight fulvous ground colour can be detected in some, probably immature specimens, the fine and close punctuation of the same part and the fulvous antennæ and under side will easily distinguish the species; the thoracic grooves likewise are more than usually deep and punctured.

ÆDIONYCHIS NILGIRIENSIS sp. n.

Testaceous, the apical joints of the antennæ and the scutellum black, thorax impunctate, elytra extremely finely and closely punctured, testaceous, a spot on the shoulders, another below the middle and a third at the apex of each elytron black.

Length 5 mill.

Head flat, with a few punctures between the eyes, the frontal elevations obsolete, palpi thickened, antennæ comparatively short, the lower four joints testaceous, the others blackish, third and fourth joint equal, the following joints short; thorax nearly three times broader than long with flattened and rounded sides, the angles acute but not produced, posterior margin sinuate, the disc entirely impunctate, obsoletely transversely sulcate near the base, scutellum black; elytra very finely and closely punctured, each with a shining black spot on the humeral callus another below the middle and a third at the apex of the suture; below and the legs testaceous, the posterior tibiæ with a slight emargination at the apex, the tarsi very short, the clawjoint strongly inflated.

Of almost similar coloration as *O. Monhoti* Baly also from India but with dark terminal joints of the antennæ, the elytra more distinctly punctured and without the black suture and the intermediate and posterior black spots placed differently.

HYPHASOMA gen. n.

General characters of *Hyphasis* Har. but the thorax transversely convex, the sides narrowly margined not flattened, elytra with moderately broad, deeply sulcate epipleuræ, metatarsus of the posterior legs about as long as the following joints together, clawjoint more or less swollen, prosternum narrow, elongate, longitudinally sulcate.

The species for which I establish this genus and nearly all others described previously and placed in the genus *Hyphasis* (Harold's type excepted) cannot find their places in that genus on account of the entirely different shape of the thorax. In *Hyphasis* proper of which

H. Magica Har. is the type, the thorax almost entirely resembles that of the genus *Edionychis* being of strongly transverse, somewhat depressed shape with broadly flattened sides; in all the other species the thorax is transversely convex and very nearly resembles that of the genus *Sebaethe*. In *Hyphasis* the elytral epipleuræ are of a most extraordinary width, more so than in any other genus of the *Halticinae*, in *Hyphasoma* they are broad but not anything like in the allied genus. In *H. Wallacei* Baly the posterior metatarsus agrees with *Edionychis* and *Hyphasis* is therefore equally unsuitable for the reception of this species which should probably be placed in another genus.

HYPHASOMA INCONSPICUA sp. n.

Obscure testaceous, the thorax strongly transverse, impunctate, elytra scarcely perceptibly punctured.

Length 4 mill.

Head impunctate, strongly transversely grooved between the eyes, clypeus concave at its lower portion, antennæ extending to about the middle of the elytra, testaceous, the second joint one half shorter than the third one, the following joints of equal length, the last two shorter; thorax about twice and a half broader than long, the sides rounded, rather broadly margined, the anterior angles slightly obliquely truncate, not produced, the surface entirely impunctate, scutellum impunctate, elytra only perceptibly punctured when seen under a very strong lens, of oblong and parallel shape, their epipleuræ broad and concave, posterior tibiæ with a strong spur, the metatarsus as long as the following joints together, clawjoint swollen.

There are two other equally small species and of nearly similar coloration contained in this genus, *H. fœv* Jac. and *H. parvula* Jac. from both of which the present insect differs in the entirely testaceous antennæ; in *H. parvula* the thorax has also narrower and more strongly marked lateral margins of the thorax, and in *H. fœv* the antennæ have the second and third joint nearly equal and the elytra are distinctly and closely punctured.

HYPHASOMA SUBMETALLICA sp. n.

Obscure testaceous below, the antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi black, head and thorax testaceous, impunctate, elytra metallic dark bluish, very finely punctured, the apical portion nearly impunctate.

Length 6 lines.

Head impunctate, testaceous, the frontal tubercles well developed, clypeus triangularly depressed anteriorly, antennæ slender, black,

the third and following joints elongate, of nearly equal length, thorax twice as broad as long, the sides rounded with a narrow reflexed margin, the anterior angles slightly produced outwards, the surface impunctate, testaceous, scutellum black, elytra dark bluish, very finely and closely punctured anteriorly, the posterior portion nearly impunctate; below obscure testaceous, very finely pubescent, the apex of the femora, the tibiæ and tarsi black, the tibiæ deeply sulcate, the metatarsus as long as the following three joints together, clawjoint moderately swollen; prosternum deeply longitudinally sulcate.

Distinguished from any of its congeners by its system of coloration.

HYPHASOMA DISCIPENNIS sp. n.

Below testaceous, antennæ fuscous, the lower three joints fulvous, head and thorax impunctate, fulvous, elytra closely and finely punctured, the disc nearly black, the lateral margins narrowly fulvous.

Var. Above entirely fulvous or obscure piceous.

Length 5-5 1/2 mill.

Of broadly ovate and rather flattened shape, the head impunctate, the frontal elevations transverse, lower portion of face concave, shining, fulvous, antennæ slender, about half the length of the body, nearly black, the lower three joints fulvous, third joint one half longer than the second and as long as the following joints, thorax twice and a half broader than long, narrowed anteriorly, anterior angles obliquely thickened, posterior ones rather obtuse, the surface nearly impunctate, or with some very minute punctures when seen under a strong lens, scutellum broad, fulvous; elytra very finely and rather closely punctured, blackish, with narrow fulvous lateral and apical margins, below and the legs testaceous, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together, clawjoint moderately swollen.

I have taken the dark coloured form as the type, although of the variety many more specimens were obtained; of much smaller size than *H. indica* Baly and more finely punctured, from *H. nigricornis* Baly separated by the much shorter antennæ, the less transverse thorax and different sculpture of the latter and of the elytra; the differently coloured legs and other details separates the species from *H. piceipennis* Baly.

MESOPA gen. n. (HALTICIDÆ).

Body elongate, metallic, antennæ filiform, the third joint longer than the second, terminal joints thickened, thorax subquadrate,

without sulcus, elytra irregularly punctured, legs slender, the posterior femora double the thickness of the others, the anterior and intermediate tibiæ unarmed, non sulcate, posterior ones mucronate, their metatarsus as long as the following joints together, claws appendiculate, prosternum invisible between the coxæ, the anterior cavities closed.

Allied to the Indian genus *Micraphthona* Jac. but the antennæ much more robust, the joints shorter and thickened, the anterior tibiæ without spine and the posterior femora less strongly incrassate; this genus seems another transitionary form between the *Galerucine* and *Halticine* in which the invisible prosternum agrees with the first named group and the distinctly incrassate posterior femora with the other.

MESOPA FULVIPES sp. n.

Below black, above æneous or dark cupreous, the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous, head and thorax minutely granulate and finely punctured, elytra strongly and closely punctured, depressed below the base.

Length 3 mill.

Head broad, closely and rather strongly punctured, minutely granulate, cupreous, subopaque, with a short but deep elongate fovea above the antennæ, eyes large, frontal elevations absent, carina short but distinct, antennæ long and stout, the lower four or five joints fulvous, the others fuscous, first joint rather long and stout, second one small, third, about a third shorter than the fourth joint, the rest rather thickened, equal; thorax subquadrate, about one half broader than long, the sides perfectly straight, the angles thickened, the anterior and posterior margin straight, the surface sculptured like the head, the sides more closely punctured than the middle, scutellum black; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, rather strongly depressed below the base, very closely and strongly punctured, the punctuation scarcely finer near the apex, legs fulvous, the tarsi slightly fuscous at the apex. In some specimen the colour of the upper side is of a more greenish tint.

CHALÆNOSOMA VIRIDIS sp. n.

Below blackish, above metallic green, antennæ and legs fulvous, head and thorax impunctate, the latter obsoletely transversely sulcate, elytra parallel, finely rugosely punctate.

Length 3-3 1/2 mill.

Of narrowly, elongate shape, the head impunctate, the front

tubercles small, oblong, labrum flavous, antennæ rather long and stout, flavous, the second and third joint very small, the fifth and following joints somewhat triangularly widened; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the disc transversely sulcate, impunctate, scutellum purplish; elytra slightly wider at the base than the thorax, with a transverse depression below the base, entirely metallic green, finely rugose-punctate throughout; below blackish or greenish, legs flavous, tibiæ unarmed, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following joints together, coxal cavities closed. Excepting the thoracic sulcus and some few other details, the present species agrees so closely with the type that I cannot separate it generically; like the following species *C. viridis* has the posterior femora moderately thickened, although not to an extent usually found in the *Halticinae*, nor is the prosternum well defined, but there is no doubt that *Chalænosoma* is a transitional form between the *Galerucinae* and *Halticinae*.

CHALÆNOSOMA CUPREA sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, widened posteriorly, cupreus, antennæ fulvous, the basal joint blue, thorax transverse, nearly impunctate, elytra with basal depression, finely punctured, metallic cupreous, a spot at the base, two others, placed transversely at the middle and another near the apex, purplish, legs metallic blue, tibiæ and tarsi black.

Length 5 mill.

Head impunctate, metallic cupreous, frontal elevations narrowly transverse, clypeus triangular, narrow, antennæ filiform, scarcely extending to the middle of the elytra, fulvous, the basal joint metallic blue, the second small, the third but slightly longer; thorax transverse and short, the anterior and lateral margins nearly straight, the angles acute, the surface rather convex, with some very minute punctures, when seen under a strong lens, scutellum purplish; elytra convex and widened posteriorly, with a distinct transverse depression below the base, very finely punctured, except within the depression, where the punctures are stronger, metallic cupreous, with a narrow transverse spot or band above the basal depression, two small spots, placed transversely at the middle and another spot near the apex, purplish, margined with green, below and the legs greenish cupreous or bluish, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long or rather longer than the following joints together.

In structural characters, this species agrees entirely with the type *C. metallicum* Jac. but differs quite in the general coloration and that of the antennæ and legs.

CHALÆNOSOMA ANTENNATA sp. n.

Metallic green, the antennæ and legs flavous, thorax transversely sulcate, impunctate, elytra closely and strongly punctured, the interstices more or less rugose; antennæ very long and robust.

Length 4 mill.

Of subelongate, scarcely widened shape, metallic green, the head scarcely perceptibly punctured, minutely granulate, the frontal elevations indistinct, bounded behind by a deep fovea, clypeus broadly triangular, labrum black, antennæ nearly extending to the apex of the elytra, flavous, the second and third joint very small, moniliform, fourth joint the longest, this and the following joints robust, rather widened and slightly curved; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the surface with some very minute punctures, rather strongly transversely sulcate, metallic green; scutellum of the latter colour; elytra with a feeble depression below the base, strongly and closely punctured, the interstices slightly transversely wrinkled, below metallic green, legs flavous, the first joint of the anterior tarsi strongly dilated in the male.

Hab. Pondichery, India.

This species, although closely allied in coloration to *C. viridis* differs in the long and robust antennæ of the male in connection with the strongly punctured and wrinkled elytra; in the female the antennæ are thinner but the elytral punctuation is the same.

CHALÆNOSOMA FULVITARSIS sp. n.

Cupreous above, below bluish, the antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi fulvous, thorax nearly impunctate, obsoletely sulcate, elytra with basal depression, strongly and closely punctured, cupreous, a spot at the base, and two at the middle, placed transversely, purplish.

Length 5 mill.

Ovate, widened posteriorly, the head metallic cupreous, very finely and sparingly punctured, the frontal elevations broadly transverse, the clypeus triangular, convex, the labrum piceous, antennæ fulvous (the last three joints wanting), second and third joint very small, the fourth as long as the preceding three joints together; thorax nearly three times broader than long, the sides very feebly rounded, the angles acute, the surface with a few very fine punctures here and there, transversely sulcate at the middle, the sulcus more distinct at the sides, scutellum purplish; elytra with a rather deep depression below the base, strongly and closely

punctured throughout, cupreous, a transverse spot at the base, a narrower one (composed of two spots nearly joined) at the middle near the margin and a subquadrate one near the suture, in a line with the lateral spot, purplish, margined with green; below and the femora metallic bluish, stained with cupreous, the tibiæ and tarsi fulvous; the basal joint of the anterior and intermediate tarsi broadly dilated (♂?).

Hab. Nilgherries.

I possess two specimens of this species, which is at once distinguished from *C. cuprea* by the colour of the antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi and by the strong elytral punctuation, also by the want of the apical elytral spot.

GALERUCINÆ.

AULACOPHORA (ORTHAULACA) NILGIRIENSIS sp. n.

Entirely testaceous, thorax impunctate, the transverse sulcus straight, elytra extremely finely punctured anteriorly only.

Mas. The last abdominal segment with the median lobe, flat, the lateral ones rounded.

Fem. The corresponding segment simple, obtusely rounded.

Length 7-8 mill.

I must separate this species from *A. similis* Oliv. to which it is closely allied but entirely differing in the sexual characters of the last abdominal segment which in *A. similis* has the median lobe of the male deeply sulcate, while the female differs from that of the present species in the emarginate anterior edge of the last segment. The colour in the fifteen specimens before me shows no variation; the thoracic sulcus is straight and of equal depth, the shoulders are not pubescent and all the tibiæ are mucronate; the antennæ are long and slender, the first joint is but slightly thickened, not strongly so and subquadrate as in *A. similis* and the third and fourth joints are equal, the elytral punctuation is scarcely perceptible and that at the base only.

AULACOPHORA SIMILIS Oliv.

Weise has placed *A. similis* in his genus *Orthaulca* (Deut. Ent. Zeitsch. 1892, p. 393) and gives it as the type. Specimens named by Baly and which entirely agree with Olivier's description far better fit in the genus *Rhaphidopalpa* as defined by Weise, than in *Orthaulaca* as the basal joint of the antennæ as well as the deep thoracic sulcus is nearly similar to that of *R. foveicollis* Küst which

Weise gives as the type, although in that species the shoulders are hairy. Probably Weise had another species before him which he mistook for *A. similis*.

I give here the description of another Indian species contained in my collection for which Weise would probably propose another genus; at this rate it will be necessary to establish genera on nearly every exotic species of which the males differ in some way or other from the other sex; I prefer to arrange them in groups if sufficient similarly structured species can be found. The limits between genera established on slight and variable characters become more and more obsolete, the greater the material is, which accumulates and burdens the memory of the student with unnecessary names.

ORTHAULACA LIMBATIPENNIS sp. n.

Fulvous, the abdomen black, elytra finely and closely punctured, black, the sides and the apical margins fulvous.

Mas. The basal joint of the antennæ strongly thickened and widened, the thorax with a deep excavation, bituberculate behind, last abdominal segment with the median lobe longer than broad, slightly sulcate.

Length 7 mill.

Head impunctate, fulvous, antennæ with the basal joint subquadrately thickened, with a shallow fovea below, the lower eight joints fulvous, the rest wanting; thorax subquadrate, impunctate, fulvous, very shining, the disc deeply excavated, the posterior margin of the excavation raised into a blunt tooth at each side, scutellum fulvous, elytra black, the fine punctuation invisible near the apex, the sides, not very broadly fulvous, this colour extending round the apex and to a small extent up the suture, below and the legs fulvous, the abdomen black, all the tibiæ with a small spine.

Hab. Calcutta (my collection).

I only know a single male specimen of this species which is allied to *A. excavata* Baly likewise from India but differs in the extremely deeply excavate thorax, the swollen basal joint of the antennæ and the colour of the elytra.

LUPERUS ANDREWESI sp. n.

Pale testaceous, the antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi black, thorax subquadrate, rounded, entirely impunctate, elytra extremely finely and rather closely punctured.

Length 5 mill.

Of elongate, posteriorly slightly widened shape, the head more or less piceous at the vertex, impunctate, frontal elevations strongly raised, eyes large, labrum stained with piceous, antennæ very long and slender, black, the basal joint elongate, the second one short, the third nearly double as long, the rest elongate again; thorax one half broader than long, the lateral and basal margins strongly rounded, the anterior angles slightly oblique, the disc convex, shining, entirely impunctate, scutellum small; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, convex, very finely and rather closely punctured, their epipleuræ indistinct below the middle, below testaceous, the legs entirely blackish or with the anterior femora sometimes paler, the first joint of the posterior tarsi as long as the following joints together, anterior cavities open.

LUPERODES BRUNNEUS sp. n.

Oblong-ovate, convex, entirely light brown, the antennæ flavous, thorax strongly transverse, obsoletely sulcate, sparingly punctured, elytra extremely finely and moderately closely punctured, metatarsus of the posterior legs very elongate.

Length 5 mill.

Head broad, impunctate, the frontal elevations trigonate, the clypeus triangular, thickened, antennæ nearly as long as the body, flavous, the first joint long and slender, the second short, the third one half longer than the preceding one, the rest very elongate and slender; thorax twice as broad as long, the sides and the posterior margin feebly rounded, the anterior angles thickened, the disc with an obsolete transverse sulcation, and with a few very minute punctures, scutellum triangular; elytra convex, narrowed at the apex, the latter rounded, the surface minutely and rather closely punctured, the epipleuræ continued below the middle, legs slender, all the tibiæ mucronate, the metatarsus of the posterior legs nearly half the length of the tibia, the anterior coxal cavities open.

Nilghiri Hills.

Allied in coloration to *L. Braeti* Duviv. likewise from India but much smaller, and the under side fulvous, not black.

DAMAIIS gen. n.

Body elongate, rather convex, antennæ filiform, the second and third joint short, the rest very elongate; thorax transversely subquadrate, the angles thickened, the surface biimpressed, elytra irregularly punctured, their epipleuræ very broad at the base,

continued below the middle, legs slender, all the tibiæ mucronate, the first joint of the posterior tarsi half the length of the tibia, claws appendiculate, prosternum invisible between the coxæ, the anterior cavities open.

This genus is closely allied to *Luperus* and *Luperodes* but it is not advisable to place it in either, as the metatarsus of the posterior legs is far more elongate than in any species of *Luperus* and the subquadrate, bifoveolate thorax does not agree with *Luperodes* either, taking *L. præustus* Motsch. as one of the types; the anterior angles of the thorax in the present genus are obliquely thickened and the seta is placed below the angle.

DAMAIIS HUMERALIS sp. n.

Testaceous, the antennæ (the basal joint excepted), the tibiæ and tarsi black, thorax finely and closely punctured, elytra convex, very closely and finely punctured, the sutural margins and a spot on the shoulders, black, breast and pygidium black.

Length 5 mill.

Head impunctate, testaceous, the frontal elevations broad, joined at the top, labrum black, eyes very large, occupying the entire sides of the head, antennæ long and slender, black, the basal joint testaceous, the fourth and following joints very elongate and pubescent; thorax twice as broad as long, transversely foveolate at the sides, closely and finely punctured, scutellum black; elytra rather convex, punctured like the thorax, the interstices finely wrinkled, testaceous, an elongate spot on the shoulders extending to the base, and the suture very narrowly black, the tibiæ and tarsi, the breast and the pygidium of the latter colour, rest of the underside testaceous.

The specimens before me seem to be females in which the last abdominal segment has its anterior margin truncate and preceded by a transverse depression; there are several species from India described by Motschulsky which resemble in coloration the insect here described, but the bifoveolate thorax and the elytral humeral spot are the principal distinguishing characters of the Nilgiri species.

LUPEROCELLA TESTACEA sp. n.

Testaceous, the antennæ (the basal joint excepted) and the labrum black, thorax nearly impunctate, elytra very finely and closely punctured, entirely testaceous.

Length 4 mill.

Head impunctate, the frontal elevations strongly raised, triangular, the eyes very large, labrum black, antennæ nearly as long as the body (including the head and thorax), black, the lower three joints testaceous, second and third joint small, equal, thorax transversely subquadrate, the sides nearly straight, the surface minutely and sparingly punctured, with two foveæ placed laterally but which are nearly joined at the middle; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, rather convex, finely and closely punctured, below and the legs entirely testaceous.

This species agrees in every way with the other species in regard to structural details and may be at once known by its smaller size and the absence of any black markings above or below.

MIMASTRACELLA gen. n.

Body elongate, metallic and finely pubescent above, antennæ filiform, the third joint very elongate, thorax short and transverse, transversely sulcate, elytral epipleuræ nearly absent below the shoulders, legs slender, the tibiæ not channelled and unarmed, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following two joints together, claws bifid; prosternum invisible between the coxæ, the anterior cotyloid cavities open.

The insect for which I am obliged to propose this genus has perhaps its nearest ally in *Haplosoma* Jac. on account of the almost absent elytral epipleuræ, the slender antennæ and the unarmed tibiæ and bifid claws, but in the present genus the third joint of the antennæ is the longest, not the fourth, the thorax is not subquadrate but transverse and the metatarsus of the posterior legs is shorter.

MIMASTRACELLA HIRSUTA sp. nov.

Metallic green, antennæ black, their basal two joints and the legs fulvous; thorax sparingly punctured, with transverse and other depressions; elytra very finely rugosely punctate, clothed with very short greyish pubescence.

Length 6 mill.

Head with a central longitudinal groove, rugosely punctured, the frontal elevations transverse, narrow, clypeus thickened, labrum piceous, palpi fulvous, antennæ long and slender black, the lower two joints fulvous, basal joint strongly curved, the second about half the length, third one half longer than the fourth joint, the rest nearly equal; thorax about twice and a half broader than long, the lateral margins straight at the base, slightly rounded anteriorly,

the anterior angles tuberculiform, anterior and posterior margins straight, the surface deeply transversely sulcate at the sides, another more obsolete triangular depression is placed at the middle near the anterior and posterior margins, the disc sparingly and irregularly punctured, scutellum with the apex broadly rounded; elytra parallel and subcylindrical, with a slight depression below the base, the sides at the shoulders strongly perpendicularly deflexed, the surface extremely closely and finely rugose-punctate, clothed with very short grey pubescence, metallic green, stained with cupreous here and there; below metallic bright green, finely pubescent, the legs fulvous.

There are two, apparently female specimens, before me.

ERIOSARDA gen. n.

Elongate and parallel, antennæ filiform, the third joint very long, thorax transverse, short, transversely sulcate, elytra irregularly punctured and finely pubescent, their epipleuræ distinct only at the base, extremely narrow below the latter, legs slender, the tibiæ unarmed, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following two joints together, claws bifid, prosternum invisible, the anterior coxal cavities open.

Amongst the genera with open coxal cavities, there are but few with pubescent elytra in connection with a short, transversely sulcate thorax and none having bifid claws and nearly absent elytral epipleuræ. In general appearance the present genus resembles *Mimastra* but differs from it and *Sarda* which also has the third joint of the antennæ elongate, in the bifid claws and pubescent elytra.

ERIOSARDA METALLICA sp. n.

Metallic green, the basal joints of the antennæ and the legs fulvous, head closely punctured, thorax with four transverse depressions, elytra extremely closely punctured, finely wrinkled and clothed with short grey pubescence.

Length 6 mill.

Head not longer than broad, closely and strongly punctured at the vertex, with a narrow central groove, frontal elevations subquadrate, not well defined, labrum and palpi fulvous, antennæ extending nearly to the apex of the elytra, the lower three or four joints fulvous, the rest blackish, basal joint curved, thickened, second of half the length, third one, longer than the preceding joints together, fourth and following joints of nearly equal length;

thorax twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, slightly angulate at the middle, the anterior angles in shape of a small tubercle, the surface sparingly punctured, metallic green, very shining, transversely sulcate at each side with another short sulcus below the anterior margin and one at the middle of the base, scutellum rather broad, its apex rounded; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, obsoletely depressed below the former, minutely punctured and wrinkled and clothed with very fine short hairs; below metallic green, impunctate.

Nilgiri Hills.

As far as I am able to judge, all the specimens obtained are males.

SIKKIMIA METALLICA sp. n.

Elongate, metallic bright green, the antennæ piceous, thorax subquadrate, impunctate, deeply bifoveolate, elytra minutely and irregularly punctured.

Length 5 mill.

Head impunctate, with a short longitudinal groove above the antennæ, the frontal elevations only indicated, transverse, clypeus very short, the penultimate joint of the palpi, incrassate, terminal joint very small and pointed, antennæ filiform, extending beyond the middle of the elytra, piceous or dark fulvous, the basal joint black, elongate and curved, second one, small, third joint slightly shorter than the fourth, the rest nearly equal, slender; thorax slightly broader than long, the sides straight, the angles distinct but not produced, the disc deeply bifoveolate, impunctate, scutellum broad, its apex rounded, black, elytra parallel and elongate, with a distinct sutural depression near the middle, very finely and rather closely punctured, metallic green or cupreous, their epipleuræ narrow but distinct below the middle, legs slender, the tibiæ unarmed, the metatarsus of the posterior legs rather longer than the following two joints together, claws appendiculate, the anterior coxal cavities open, prosternum invisible between the coxæ.

Sikkimia was established by Duvivier (Compt. rend. Soc. Ent. Belg. 1891) on an Indian *Galerucide* in which the antennæ of the male have the two last joints anormal; of the insect described here I have evidently only female specimens before me in which the antennæ are simple, but as every other character agrees with Duvivier's genus, which I do not know but through his description I must refer the Nilgiri species to it.

MIMASTRA COSTATIPENNIS sp. n.

Pale testaceous, the antennæ and tarsi, piceous, thorax transversely sulcate, impunctate, elytra closely and distinctly punctured, the interstices longitudinally costate.

Length 6.7 mill.

Elongate and parallel, the head impunctate, the frontal elevations broadly oblique, antennæ extending to the apex of the elytra, the third and following joints very elongate, equal; thorax twice as broad as long, subquadrate, the sides constricted at the base, the disc with a transverse, slightly sinuate sulcus, impunctate, scutellum sometimes piceous, elytra with about six more or less distinct costæ, the interspaces closely punctured, below coloured as above, legs slender, the femora with a piceous stripe above, the knees likewise darkened, the tibiæ closely pubescent, the tarsi blackish; the last abdominal segment of the male widened laterally, the apex broadly rounded and lobed at the middle.

Amongst the pale coloured species of this genus, the present one may be at once recognised by the costate elytra.

GALERUCELLA SIMPLICICOLLIS sp. nov.

Greenish, fuscous or testaceous, finely pubescent, antennæ with the joints piceous at apex, thorax finely punctured, the anterior angles black, scutellum piceous, elytra finely rugose-punctate and pubescent, the sides of the breast and the abdomen stained with black or fuscous.

Length 8 mill.

Of rather broad and convex shape, the head broad, nearly impunctate at the vertex, the clypeus triangularly raised, labrum like the rest of the head, testaceous, with a few punctures, apex of mandibles black, antennæ, extending to the middle of the elytra, shorter in the female, testaceous, all the joints stained with piceous at the apex, the third and fourth joint equal, twice as long as the second one; thorax rather more than twice as broad as long, the sides nearly straight, the surface slightly transversely depressed, finely rugose and pubescent, the anterior angles with a black elongate spot extending half way downwards; scutellum subquadrate, blackish, elytra scarcely more strongly sculptured than the thorax, pale fuscous, below of the same colour, the sides of the breast and the middle of the abdomen more or less blackish, the inner side of the tibiæ also marked with a darker stripe, the first joint of the posterior tarsi twice the length of the second joint, claws bifid, prosternum invisible between the coxæ, the anterior cotyloid cavities open.

This is a variable species in regard to coloration, in some the upper surface is greenish, with the margins more or less fulvous, others are fuscous or obscure testaceous, in these the sides of the thorax are more distinctly marked with black near the anterior angles, the disc of the same part is nearly flat or slightly concave and devoid of the depressions generally to be found in species of this genus; the last abdominal segment of the male is deeply triangularly emarginate, in the female very slightly so, the antennæ in the latter sex also are much shorter.

PSEUDOSCELIDA INDICA sp. n.

Elongate, obscure fulvous, the head and the legs paler, antennæ very long, slender and pubescent, thorax subquadrate, bifoveolate, elytra metallic greenish, nearly impunctate.

Length 6 mill.

Head impunctate, fulvous, frontal elevations transverse, distinct, antennæ extending to the apex of the elytra, fulvous, all the joints with long fringes of hairs, the second joint short, the third scarcely shorter than the fourth, slightly curved as well as the following joints, thorax about one half broader than long, the sides nearly straight, the disc impunctate, dark fulvous, transversely and deeply sulcate, the sulcus not extending to the lateral margins and slightly interrupted at the middle, scutellum small; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, metallic greenish, scarcely perceptibly punctured, their epipleuræ very narrow below the middle, tibiæ unarmed, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following two joints together, claws appendiculate, anterior coxal cavities open.

This species agrees well enough with the typical forms from Borneo and Sumatra (*P. pallida* Jac. and *P. apicicornis* Jac.) to include it in this genus, the long, pubescent antennæ in connection with the unarmed tibiæ principally characterise the genus.

PSEUDOSCELIDA FULVICORNIS sp. n.

Metallic green, the antennæ and legs fulvous, thorax deeply transversely sulcate, impunctate, elytra minutely punctured and wrinkled.

Length 5 mill.

Elongate and parallel, the head impunctate, very bright metallic green, frontal elevations feebly raised, clypeus triangular, labrum fulvous, antennæ long and slender, entirely pale fulvous, finely pubescent, the third joint double as long as the second one, thorax

subquadrate, the sides straight, the surface deeply transversely sulcate at the sides, entirely impunctate, metallic green, scutellum broad, impunctate, elytra finely and moderately closely punctured, the interstices finely wrinkled; below metallic green, the legs fulvous.

Hab. Pondichery (my collection).

ERGANOIDES gen. n.

Body oblong, glabrous, antennæ filiform, penultimate joint of palpi slightly thickened, thorax subquadrate, the sides rounded, the disc without depressions, elytra irregularly punctured, their epipleuræ continued below the middle, tibiæ with a small spine, the metatarsus of the posterior legs as long as the following two joints together, claws appendiculate, prosternum extremely narrow, the anterior cavities closed.

The insect for which I propose the present genus has quite the appearance of a small species of *Monolepta* and is very closely allied to the African genus *Ergana* in which I would have placed it, had the thorax been of equally transverse shape; it differs further in having a longer metatarsus. The genus will enter the group of *Sermilyne* on account of the closed cavities and mucronate tibiæ.

ERGANOIDES FLAVICOLLIS sp. n.

Below blackish, the head, antennæ, thorax and legs flavous, thorax impunctate, elytra dark bluish, closely and finely punctured in irregular rows.

Length 4 mill.

Head impunctate, fulvous, the eyes large, frontal tubercles broad, subquadrate, clypeus likewise broad and flat, antennæ slender, the second, third and fourth joint gradually lengthened, the fifth and following joints nearly equal, the apex of the terminal joints slightly stained with piceous, the others fulvous; thorax scarcely more than one half broader than long, the sides feebly rounded, the anterior angles somewhat obliquely shaped, the posterior margin slightly sinuate, the disc impunctate, fulvous; scutellum black; elytra metallic dark blue, very closely and distinctly punctured in irregular rows, distinct to the apex, their epipleuræ broad and continued below the middle; legs fulvous.

CANDEZEA HUMERALIS sp. n.

Elongate, convex, widened posteriorly, testaceous, antennæ (the basal joints excepted) black, thorax subquadrate, obsoletely sulcate,

finely punctured; elytra punctured like the thorax, narrowly margined with black, a spot on the shoulders, a short stripe below the latter and another spot near the apex, black.

Var. The elytral markings below the shoulders, absent.

Length 7 mill.

Head impunctate, eyes large and prominent, labrum black, antennæ slender, black, the first three joints fulvous, basal joint elongate, the second and third short, nearly equal, the rest elongate and slender; thorax one half broader than long (♂), subquadrate, the sides straight, the angles slightly thickened, the surface with a small, obsolete depression at each sides, very minutely punctured, testaceous, sometimes with five small piceous spots, two at the middle and three near the base, scutellum small, black; elytra very convex, widened posteriorly, extremely closely and rather more strongly punctured than the thorax, their epipleuræ broad and very distinctly continued to the apex, very narrowly margined with black, each elytron with three black spots, one below the other, the intermediate one in shape of a short streak, the posterior one also elongate, but smaller; epipleuræ testaceous, margined with black, as well as the sides of the breast, the metasternum likewise with a black posterior margin, legs slender, all the tibiæ mucronate, the metatarsus of the posterior legs half the length of the tibiæ, the anterior coxal cavities closed.

Hab. Anamalais.

A very convex species with very broad and continued elytral epipleuræ which excludes its place amongst *Monolepta*. In the female the thorax is more transversely shaped and the lateral depressions are deeper, the humeral spot is present in all the specimens but the other elytral ones are absent in all but one example, the male has the last abdominal segment with the median lobe flat and subquadrate, this segment also is more or less marked with black in all the specimens.

CANDEZEA NIGRILABRIS sp. n.

Testaceous, the labrum, antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi black, thorax small, with an obsolete depression, extremely finely punctured, elytra more distinctly punctate, their epipleuræ continued below the middle.

Length 5 mill.

Head impunctate, the eyes very large, occupying the entire sides, frontal elevations broadly transverse, carina broad and flat, labrum black, antennæ with the basal joint flavous below, the following five black (the rest wanting), the second and third short, nearly

equal; thorax scarcely one half broader than long, the lateral margins very feebly rounded, the posterior margin more strongly so, the anterior angles slightly thickened, the surface with a very obsolete depression, microscopically punctured and slightly wrinkled, scutellum small; elytra convex, very finely, closely, but more distinctly punctured than the thorax, their epipleuræ narrow, but continued below the middle, legs slender, all the tibiæ mucronate, black as well as the tarsi, the metatarsus of the posterior legs very long, anterior cavities closed.

Nilgiri Hills.

Resembles in coloration several African species, but may be distinguished by the black labrum, the short and obsoletely impressed thorax and the black tibiæ and tarsi.

MONOLEPTA FLAVIVENTRIS sp. n.

Head and thorax rufous, the antennæ, legs and breast black, thorax minutely punctured, obsoletely sulcate, elytra finely rugose-punctate, greenish-æneous, abdomen flavous.

Length 4 mill.

Head impunctate, deeply transversely grooved between the eyes, frontal elevations transverse, carina acute, antennæ long and slender, black, the second and third joint short, subequal, the following joints elongate; thorax scarcely twice as broad as long, the sides straight, the surface finely semirugose-punctate, rufous, the disc with an obsolete transverse depression at each side, scutellum black, elytra greenish, elongate, closely and distinctly rugosely punctured, their epipleuræ indistinct below the middle, legs elongate, black, the first joint of the posterior tarsi much longer than the following joints together; abdomen flavous.

Easily distinguished by its system of coloration; the specific name of *flaviventris* has already been used by Motschulsky for a supposed species of *Monolepta* but as the true place for this insect is the genus *Malacosoma* the name employed by the author can now be restored to a true species of the genus *Monolepta*.

Hab. Nilgiri Hills.

MONOLEPTA NIGROBASALIS sp. n.

Elongate, testaceous, the antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi fuscous, thorax subquadrate, obsoletely sulcate, scutellum black, elytra extremely closely and finely punctured and wrinkled, the sutural margins and a spot on the shoulders, extending to the base, black.

Length 5 mill.

Head impunctate, frontal elevations and carina broad, eyes large, labrum black, antennæ long and slender, blackish, the basal joint testaceous, second and third joint small, subequal, the rest very elongate and thin; thorax one half broader than long, the sides nearly straight, the basal margin rounded, the anterior angles obtuse, the posterior ones acute, the disc obsoletely transversely sulcate, finely and obsoletely punctured; scutellum black; elytra elongate and parallel, very closely punctured and finely wrinkled, testaceous, an elongate spot at the shoulders and the extreme basal and sutural margins black, the breast, the tibiæ and the tarsi more or less fuscous or black, the metatarsus of the posterior legs very elongate, the elytral epipleuræ indistinct below the middle.

Of nearly similar coloration as *Candezea humeralis* but much smaller and narrower with a differently shaped thorax and without the black lateral elytral margins, their epipleuræ also indistinct below the middle and the legs differently coloured.

MONOLEPTA CENTROMACULATA sp. n.

Testaceous, thorax subquadrate, impunctate, elytra convex, minutely punctured, the basal margin, a sutural spot at the middle and another near the apex of each elytron, dark brown.

Length 5 mill.

Head impunctate, eyes large, frontal elevations broad, flat, trigonate, carina absent, clypeus broad and flat, antennæ testaceous, the third joint about one half longer than the second one, the following five joints as well as the basal one, elongate, the rest wanting; thorax subquadrate, one half broader than long, the sides straight, the posterior margin rounded, anterior angles slightly obliquely thickened, the disc impunctate, with a shallow transverse groove at each side; elytra wider at the base than the thorax, convex, the apex rounded, testaceous, the surface extremely finely and closely punctured, the basal margin, an elongate spot at the suture placed at the middle and a spot near the apex, reddish brown, epipleuræ absent below the middle; below and the legs testaceous, metatarsus of the posterior legs very elongate; anterior coxal cavities closed.

A species, well distinguished by the markings of the elytra; there are two specimens before me.
